



NEWSLETTER OF THE LONDON CHAPTER, ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

JUNE 1977

77-4

CHAPTER SUMMER BARBEQUE

Norah McWilliam, our vice-president, has arranged to have this year's barbeque on July 16 at Longwoods Conservation Area, which is located on Highway 2, just a few miles west of Delaware. There is a modest charge of \$1.50 per car to enter, and Norah has arranged tours of Ska-nah-doht (Indian Village) at 2:00 P.M. and 2:45 P.M. The picnic itself is scheduled to start at 4:00 P.M., so bring your favourite food and beverage!

Members are requested to bring any archaeological material they have recently recovered, or any past finds which they would like to display for our members' benefit. Come and hear about this season's new discoveries, but more importantly, come out and have a good time.

Hope we will see you there.

EXECUTIVE REPORT

Our second meeting was held on Tuesday, June 14 in Ayr. Topics on the agenda included the Chapter picnic, the Chapter field trip to Ohio, speakers for the fall meetings, and opportunities for Chapter member involvement in ongoing local archaeological projects.

Norah's research into the Ohio trip has indicated that participants could expect to pay approximately \$40.00 per person for a 2 day tour, including 2 nights accommodation. Meals would not be included. The bus would leave London at 5:00 P.M. on Friday, October 21 and would return on the evening of Sunday, October 23. Norah has already received a letter requesting further information concerning the tour from the Mound City National Monument Park staff.

A quick survey of ongoing archaeological projects in Southwestern Ontario indicates that there are three which may be able to accommodate volunteers over the month of July. These are listed below, along with the name and address of the director who should be contacted for further information:

The Liahn I Village Site - This is a Late Woodland, probably non-Iroquoian site located near Lake St. Clair (Kent County).

Mr. Ian Kenyon,
Ministry of Culture and Recreation,
55 Centre Street,
London, Ontario
N6J 1T4

The Slack-Caswell Quarry Site - A multi-component (Archaic onward) chert quarry, this site includes a Late Prehistoric Neutral longhouse, and is situated near Jarvis (Regional Municipality of Haldimand-Norfolk).

Ms. Sue Jamieson,
c/o Townsend Community Development Project,
Planning & Evaluation,
Ministry of Housing,
R.R. #5,
Simcoe, Ontario
N3Y 4K4

The Uren Village Site - This Wintemberg classic is back for a second showing, just south of Norwich (Oxford County). Is Uren really UREN?

Mr. Milt Wright,
R.R. #3,
Norwich, Ontario

PALAEO-INDIAN IN THE GREAT LAKES

Following an informative and amusing introduction by Mr. Brian Deller, Dr. Roosa proceeded to define a range of Northeastern fluted point types based on fluting techniques. He warned against the application of Southwestern fluted point names to describe local industries and declared that he had yet to see any Clovis fluted points in the northeast.

Dr. Roosa carefully described the Clovis and Folsom fluting techniques, saying that the former appeared to be used in the production of local Enterline points and that the latter was the technique used to flute local Bull Brook and Barnes type points. The fourth local point type identified was the Holcombe point, which is characterized both by minimal fluting and thinness (5-6 mm thick). Hi-lo points were defined as an terminal Palaeo-Indian/Early Archaic type.

Using the foregoing as an introduction, Dr. Roosa proceeded to summarize his findings at the Parkhill site. Aerial colour slides were used to describe the distribution of artifacts and identify activity areas A, B, C and D. Area B was evidently a point manufacturing/lance repair location, while Area D functioned as a base camp. The talk closed with a discussion of fluted point base attributes, as they relate to the identification of individual knappers.

ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGY

In the continuing effort to provide our readers with an historical perspective of Southwestern Ontario archaeology, we provide the following quotation from a 1915 article written by Mr. Frank Wood of Hamilton and published by the Wentworth Historical Society. His perception of Ontario's archaeological resources shows remarkable insight, while his message becomes all the more urgent

sixty years later. The recreational pleasure described in the second paragraph remains as true for today's archaeological surveys as it was for his simple artifact collecting jaunts.

"While we are naturally proud of our success as collectors, and continually finding new articles and places of interest, we must regretfully admit that we are seventy years too late in the archaeological field in Ontario. When the early settlers came here they found mounds, unmolested, graves still covered with the flat stones placed on them to protect the remains from wild animals. Those stones have been removed that the land could be plowed. The plow does not generally work deep enough to turn up the remains, and hence the location remains undiscovered, unless a groundhog should chance to turn them out, or a bank slips down by some stream side, bringing along with it its signs of prehistoric times. In those early colonial days many splendid archaeological specimens were unearthed and destroyed or thrown aside as useless. Foreign countries profited by our lack of interest and have in their museums collections of Indian relics which will be hard to beat by any of us, or even all of us combined.

It is never too late to mend, as the old saying goes. What they have got we never will find, yet there are a few left for us if we have enough interest in them to hunt them up. There is not a running stream in this district that has not been tracked and retracked by the ancient Indian hunters. They had their large central camps, and then divided out into small hunting camps, where only a few would stay together, thus taking advantage of all the hunting and fishing to be obtained in a given district, and allowing them,

in case of necessity, to gather at the call of their chief at the central camp. This is the reason we find such a vast number of places where arrows have been chipped and implements made throughout this locality. To any one sufficiently interested in these relics, what better recreation can there be than a day's tramp through the country on an exploring expedition, returning home with from ten to fifty specimens, perhaps a little tired, but with a good appetite, and satisfied with results generally. It certainly is one of the healthiest hobbies that I know of."

QUIZ III ANSWERS:

1. Enterline industry
2. Kirk corner notched point
3. Otter Creek point
4. Grooved axe
5. Glacial Kame Culture
6. Meadowood phase
7. Copper pan pipes
8. Middleport stage
9. Wolf phase
10. Tionontates

If our readers would appreciate a discussion of the meaning or significance of Quiz I, II or III in a future newsletter, they are encouraged to contact the KEWA Editor at 55 Centre Street, London, Ontario N6J 1T4.